# THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9454.

FOR LONDON.—The fine Ship *Carnatic*, of 600 Tons. *John Brodie*, Commander, has superior accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon, she will sail *positively* about middle of January and will call on the Coast if inducement offers, for plans of her Cabins &c. &c. apply to.

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 28th November, 1837.

FOR LONDON, the Ship *Asia*, of 550 Tons, *F. J. Stead*, *R. N.* Commander, will sail for that port about the middle of next month, and has good accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Captain *Stead*, at the office of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.*—Bombay, 28th November, 1837.

FOR LONDON—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, will have quick dispatch, plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee.*—Bombay, 28th November 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The well known river-built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *J. T. Whiteside;* will sail with all despatch, has excellent accommodati ns for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call on the Coast, if sufficient inducement offers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to GREY AND Co.
*Rampart Row, 28th Nov.*, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The new Ship *Berkshire*, 600 Tons, Captain *John Clarkson*, having spacious accommodations for Passengers, is expected to arrive shortly and will be dispatched early in January. For Passage apply to, Messrs. *Remington, and Co.*

FOR LONDON.—*The Triumph*, 600 Tons, *Captain Thomas Green*, having spacious accommodations for Passengers, is expected to arrive in December, and will be dispatched in January.—For Passage apply to *Messrs. Remington and Co.*

FOR LIVERPOOL The New Fast sailing *Barque* "*John Knox*" *John Thompson* Commander, will have quick despatch,
For Freight &c. apply to
DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co.
Dady's Building, 28th Nov., 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LINTIN.—The new Schooner PEARL, J. S. BOULTON, Commander, will have immediate despatch: Freight for Opium only, apply to *Cursejee Cowasjee Esq.*, at his Office, Daddy's Buildings,

FOR CHINA—The *Hero of Malown*, CALLING AT TELLICHERRY, COCHIN & COLUMBO, 500 Tons *G. Grundy* Commander, for passage or freight of Opium or specie.—Apply to Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.* letters will be received at their office till 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening the 29th instant.

FGR CALCUTTA.—TOUCHING AT CEYLON AND PENANG, the fast sailing Barque *Eamont*, *N. Burtsal*, Commander, will positively sail on the 29th Instant. For passage to Penang and Calcutta or freight to Colombo. Apply to,
FRITH, AND Co.
Nesbit Lane, 28th November, 1837

NOTICE is hereby given, that Quarterly GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the CIVIL FUND will be held, at the Warehouse Rooms on This day the 28th Instant, at 12 o'clock.

*By order of the Trustees.*
W. R. MORRIS, *Secretary.*
Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 10th Nov. 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON. FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

SOVEREIGNS on Sale, at Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co's*, office.
Bombay, 28th November, 1837.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Committee of the Bank of Bombay, hereby give notice, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the office of Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co.* on Monday, the 15th of January next, at 3 o'clock.

*By order of the Committee.*
(Signed) J. L. JOHNSON,—*Secretary.*
Bombay, 25th Nov., 1837.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Committee of the Bank of Bombay, have to notify for the information of the Shareholders that by the recent arrival of the Atalanta they have been put in possession of communications, from Mr. *Ashburner*, to the 30th of September last, from which it appears that at that date the Court of Directors, were still waiting the arrival of a report from the Supreme Government regarding the projected Bank of India, to enable them to decide upon the question of granting a Charter to the Bombay Shareholders; and which report it is stated was then daily expected by the Court.

The Committee have only to add, upon the present oocasion, that they have every reason to be satisfied with the exertions made by Mr. *Ashburner*, since his arrival in England for the accomplishment of the object for which he was deputed thither.

Mr. Ashburner's letters are lodged with the Treasurers for the perusal of the Shareholders.

*By order of the Committee.*
(Signed) J. L. JOHNSON,—*Secretary.*
Bombay, 25th Nov., 1837.

SEALED TENDERS for a supply for one year from the 1st January, 1838, to the Bombay Regiment European Infantry, of the undermentioned articles will be received at Poona, by the Quarter Master of the Regiment until the 15th December.

The sum of Rupees 1000 for the Tea, Sugar, and Coffee, 500, for Meat, and 50 for Firewood, must be lodged as a deposit in the Pay Master's hands, for the fulfilment of each Contract.

| | Rs. | ans. | pies. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good Green Tea | " | " | " per lb. |
| Good Coffee | " | " | " per lb. |
| Good Soft Sugar | " | " | " per lb. |

MEAT.

Good Cow Beef lbs. per Rupee.

FIREWOOD.

Good Dry Firewood lbs. per Rupee.

By Order,
F. G. FRASER,—Lieutenant.
*Qr. Mr. Bombay Reg. Eur. Infantry*
Poona, 23rd Nov. 1837.

N. B. Tenders with samples of the tea sugar and coffee to be post paid.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 28th November, 1837.

JUST published and ready for delivery.—No. XXVIII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st October 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 28th Nov, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday, the 5th Dec. next, Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell by auction at his residence "*Belmont*" Mazagon, the Household Furniture, and Property belonging to A. S. Finlay Esqr quitting the Presidency, the same consists of Plate and Plated ware, Chairs, Tables, Couches, Glass, China, and Porcelain &ca. &ca. &ca. also A handsome Billiard Table (with Thurston's Cushions) by *Ferrar*, with Balls and Cues complete.

AT NOON.

A double bodied Phaeton with moveable Seats, Painted Olive Green, and Green lining, adapted for 4 persons, also a Pair of Carriage Horses with Harness, Saddles and Bridles, spare Harness &c. Also a quantity of very old Sherry, Maderia, Lisbon, *Lafitte* Claret, Port Wine, Gin and a few Boxes of Cheroots.

Catalogues will be printed and the property will be on view, on Friday, the 1st of December next.—Nesbit Lane, 28th November, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Monday the 11th Dec, next at 11 A. M. Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell by public auction at his Residence, Colaba, the Household Furniture and Property belonging to *Charles Collier Esq.* M. D. (Depy. Inspr. Genl. of H. M's. Hospitals) consisting of Plate, Chairs, Tables, Bedroom and Dressing room Furnitnre a Horse and Buggy &c. &c. of which further particulars will hereafter appear.—Nesbit Lane, Nov. 28th 1837.

BILLS at 60 days sight on Messrs. *Frederick Huth and Co*, London, in convenient sets, may be had at the rate of 1s. | 9d. ₹ Rupee apply to
EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 28th Nov., 1837.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS, on Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days sight, in setts of £100, and upwards, for sale at
EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co's.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1837.

## TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.

THE undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until further notice.

The black Cardamoms will be picked out but otherwise not classed as formerly, separate Tenders will be received for the black: the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity, not less than one hundred Candies, the Cardamoms in store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered, packed in double mat Robins and shipped at the expence of Government, free of duty as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. Avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 Rs ₹ Candy on the Cardamoms and of 10 Rs ₹ Candy on the Pepper, will be required 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance and eight days after if from any person at Alleppey, which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must express the prices offered in words at length and be addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * *."

Parties tendering are at liberty to attend on the opening of their Tenders which will take place at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum.

JOHN MORPHEW.
*Commercial Agent, to the Travancore Govt.*

શ્રી•તરાવેનઢોર•ની•એલચી•તથા•મરી
કેડલ•શકી•ઢરનારને•શતાબ્દિજે•રુપર•ઢકે
લી•જીનશો•વેચાતી•આપવા•બાબત•ની•અ
રજઓ•ઇજી•વેલા•જેણીતુ•ઢરે•તાંકું•શ્રુ
ધી•લેવી•તે•આલ•ફાલ•ની•ઓશંમનો•ઈ ઢકઠો•
ઝીધેલોછે ❀

ઢાલી•એલચી•ફુટી•પાડવા•દેશે•પણ•અ
ગાઉ•પરમાંણે•લાગ•ઢરવા•દેશે•નકી•તે•ઢા
લી•એલચી•ની•અરજી•જુદી•લેશે•તથા•એ
લચી•ની•અરજી•એઢકી•અથવા•ફરએઢજ
ઢાની•પણ•એઢશેા•ખાંડીથી•ઓછી•નકી•ઢર
વી•તથા•એલચી•વખારમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડીથી•
વધારેછે•તે•દર•એઢ•ખાંડી•અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ ર
તલ•ની•તે•ભેવરી•શાદરીમો•ચુડા•બાંધી•રાર
ઢારનાં•ખરચથી•જઢાત•લીધા•વગર•શરેશ
તા•પરમાંણે•વાંકાંણપર•ચડાવી•આપશેક

મરીનો•જઠો•આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો•થા
શે•તે•દર•એઢ•ખાંડી•અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલ
ની•તે•ચુડા•બાંધી•એલચી•ની•શરત•પરમાં
ણે•વાંકાંણપર•ચડાવી•આપશે ❀

એલચી•રુપર•દર•ખાંડી•ને ૩પીઆ ૧૫૦
અમાનત• ાખવા•તથા•મરી•રુપર•દર•ખાં
ડીએ•રૂા• ૧૦ તે•અરજી•ઢબુલ•થયાપછી•બે
જીજા•દેશાવર•ખાતામો•રહેતો•હોયતો ૨૫
દાઢાડામો•તથા•આલપછામો•રહેતો•હોયતો
આઠ•દાઢાડામો•તે•તે•એલચી•તારીખ ૩૧
મી•જંનીવારી ૧૮૩૮ શ્રુધીમો•તથા•મરી•
તારીખ ૨૦ મી•મે ૧૮૩૮ શ્રુધીમો•ઢાઢાડી•
નકી•બદજાશેતો•અમાનત•રાખેલો•છવજ•
ગ્રનેરુવારીમો•જશે•તથા•ઢબાલેા•૨૬•તથા
બાતલ•થાશે ❀

તે•એલચી•તથા•મરી•જોખી•આપેઆ•
પકીનો•જોખંમ•ખરીદદારને•માંઠે•રહેશે ❀

નમુનો•જોવો•હોયે•તથા•તે•વીશેની•ઢાં
ઢ•ઝીનાથી•વાઢેઢ•આવુ•હોયતો•હેડલ•શ
ફી•ઢરનારને•પુછેઆથી•માલુમ•થાશે ❀

અરજીમો•ભાવ•ખુલા•અખેરે•ઢરીને•લ
ખી•જણાવવો•તથા•તે•મોહોરબંદ•ઢરી•ઠે
બલેઆલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનઢોરનાં•રાજાનાં•હુ
ઝીનાં•દેવાંનને•નામનુ•શરનામુ•ઢરી•તે•હુપ
ર•લખી•જણાવવુ•જે•આમે•અરજી•ઢલાંની
જનશાનીછે•એમ•લખી•મોકલવી ❀

જેઢોજ•અરજ•ઢરશે•તેનાંમોને•હુટછે•જે
શ્રી•તરાવેનદરંમની•હુજુર•ઢચેરીમો•અરજી
હુધાડતી•વખત•તાંકું•આવે•તાંકું•તેનાંમો
ને•દેખતાં•તે•અરજીઓ•હુધાડશે ❀

જાંન•મારફીહુ
શ્રી•તરાવેનઢોર•ની•શરઢારનો•વે
પાર•ખાતાનો•આડતીઓ

## NOTICE.

The Mail for dispatch by the Berenice Steamer, will be closed at 3 P. M. precisely on Thursday next the 30th instant.

F. BOURCHIER,—*Post Master General.*
*Bombay 27th November* 1837.

## GAZETTE.

The following is a List of the persons who have already taken their passage by the *Berenice* for the Red Sea of the 30th, instant.

*Passengers*—Dr. and Mrs. Mill; Col. J. DeHezeta: Capt. and Mrs. Oliphant and 3 children; Mr. M. M. Joseph; Lieutenant Reeves; Mr. Payne; A. S. Finlay Esq.; Lieuts. Atkins, Carden and Barr; M. D. Hunter Esq.; Capts. Symons, Allardyce and Coddington; C. Collier Esq. and H. Roper Esq.

All accounts concur in representing the Cholera as raging with considerable violence in many parts of the Deccan; and it is at this moment causing great mortality at Poona and the country around. The daily deaths at Poona are numerous and within the last few days they have been on the increase. This dreadful disease has also visited some of our regiments that are now moving through the country. The 18th. Regt. N. I. has, it is said, lost 60 men, and a larger number of followers, in a few days, and the 19th Regt., that lately marched from Poonah, has also suffered considerably.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—28TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

| | Mor. | Eve. |
|---|---|---|
| Tuesday | ●10 50 | 11 11 |
| Wednesday | 11 32 | 11 53 |

## MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

2d Lieut Wood, Engineers from Poonah.
Lieut. G. F. Sympson, B. E. Rt. from ditto.
Lieut. Geo Dalbiac, 4th Dragoons from Kirkee.
Lieut. G. C. Stockley, 7th Rt. N. I. from England.
Surgeon J. Walker, from the Cape.
Cadet P. L. Fagan, Cavalry from England.
Capt. J. Allardyce, 23rd M. Lt. Infantry from Kanara.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. P. Rickards, 49th M. N. I. to Madras.
Lieut. J. P. Rickards, 21st M. N. I. do.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.

At Tunnah, on the 23d instant, John Gordon Esq., of the Civil Service, to Amelia Ann, youngest daughter of the late Captain Keays of H. M's. 47th Regt.

At Arbuthnot House, Kincardineshire, W. J. Lumsden, esq. of Balmedie, of the Bombay civil service, to Margaret, daughter of the Right Hon. Viscount Arbuthnot.

## SHIPPING ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 26th.—Ship Boyne G. Richardson, Master, from London 12th July left Gravesend, 14th July, left the Cape of Good Hope 1st Oct left Calicut 17th Nov. 1837.

*Passengers*—The Hon'ble Ed. Ironside Mrs. Ironside, from Calicut, Mrs. Col. Wood, Mrs. Stockley, Mr. Richardson, and child, Miss Mant, Miss. E. Orton, Miss. K Orton, Capt Kirby, Lieut. Stockley, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Fagan, Cavalry, Cadet, from the Cape of Good Hope, L. R. Reid, Eqs. Doctor Walker, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Mc Jessey, Mrs. Ineggett, Mr. Congan, Miss. Jollet.

" 27th.—East India Company Steamer Berenice Commander W. Lowe from Sea, Bombay 25th November at 1. 30 P. M.

DEPARTURES.—none.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

The East India Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone.
STEAMERS.—Berenice, and Atalanta,
FREE TRADERS.—Logan, Tory, Sarah, Princess Charlotte, Hannah, John Knox, Asia. Orient, Lady Feversham Elora, Frances and Emma. Hero of Malown, Eamont, Calcutta, Irania, James McInroy, Gilmore. and Boyne.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudoo Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery. Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Good Success, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily, Orleana, Sumdany. Sultana.
FRENCH.—Eleanor.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Piedmonese, and Mahomeedee.

# THE COURIER.

*TUESDAY, 28th NOVEMBER*, 1837.

We direct public attention to the Government notice of the hour at which the bags of the *Berenice* will be closed. This steamer came into harbour this morning from her experimental trip.

Our readers have doubtless noticed the Rotatory Steam Engine which we brought to their attention in a short extract the other day, and, as this invention if successful promises to have the most important results, and to remove all those great obstacles which at present attend the application of Steam to vessels, we shall give a short description of it as far as we are enabled to do so from the statements which have been furnished us. The paddle

wheels of the present constructed steamers being the greatest difficulties under which such vessels labour and exposing them so much to the action of the sea, it is proposed to supersede these by the application of the propelling force under the keel of the vessel, instead of laterally as at present; and it is obvious, if this mode of construction succeeds, that a vessel built upon this new principle will be as compact for resisting the action of a heavy sea as the present sailing vessels. The principle is we believe Mr. Avery's, and the propelling force moves by the reaction of high pressure, the steam rushing with intense force through two small apertures or orifices at the extreme ends of two hollow arms, and impelling these in a circular direction with almost incredible velocity. The engine has neither Piston, Cylinder, Beam, Crank nor Valve: the arms are of 2 feet 6 inches radius, and as they perform about 3000 revolutions in a minute their extremities must move at the rate of a mile in 8 seconds. This very high velocity or something approaching it appears to be necessary for the working of the machine. When it is in operation there is no noise, as with the present paddles, but only a low humming or murmuring proceeds from the part of the Engine in action within the water, —something as it is described to us like the boiling of a kettle or cauldron. This description of Engine has not yet been tried upon a very extensive scale or to large bodies, but an essay will we hear shortly be made of it's capabilities. The Engineer we believe entertains no doubt of the complete success of the experiment, and if the construction should answer his anticipations, it is impossible to say what immense advantages may result from this new application of Steam power. We have long thought that something less cumbrous, less exposed to the action of the elements, less liable to damage and injury than the existing contrivances for propelling vessels, would be brought into operation, and we are sanguine in thinking that the application of the propelling force to the keel will supersede the present inconvenient mode by which the force is exhibited. As connected with the subject we may refer to the new Steamer of Lord Dundonald, built upon some new construction, or in which a different agent than steam is to be employed, and which is now according to the accounts received on it's way to India. We hope Bombay is the destination of this steamer and that the adventure may be successful. If quicksilver is the agent which his Lordship is making his essay with, the Coal interest in England will bear rather a sombre aspect, and the black diamond mines be no longer the richest in the world.

Our correspondent at Alexandria informs us, under date the 6th October, that in consequence of the arrangements made with regard to Steamers in the Red Sea 200 tons of Coal had been procured that day which were to be forwarded up the Nile to Mr. Waghorn in Cairo, who would cause them to be transmitted to Suez from that place on the backs of Camels as the exigencies of the Steamers demanded. The Pacha has expressed his readiness to afford every facility to the Steamer undertaking.

We are also informed, by our correspondent at Alexandria, that Egypt has been particularly healthy, notwithstanding that the Cholera has been raging with such fearful violence at Malta, Sicily, Smyrna, Constantinople and in parts of Syria.

Some hopes are entertained that the communication with Alexandria through the Malta steam line may be effected twice instead of once a month as heretofore. The French steam packets arrive at Alexandria every 10 days and we believe are beginning to answer admirably. Indeed if English enterprise is not a little more energetic in the Mediterranean, we imagine that the French will obtain so much the vantage ground that there will be but little room for our countrymen when they have thrown off their present lethargy. Passengers from India arriving at Alexandria will of course step on board the French packets and land in France, instead of waiting a quiet month for the arrival of the English boat.

There has been a correspondence between Sir H. Hardinge on the part of Sir R. Peel and Rowland Alston, Esquire on the part of Captain Townshend, which in its conclusion averted a threatened affair of honour by an ample apology to Sir R. Peel offered on the part of Captain Townshend to Sir H. Hardinge by Mr. Alston. The affair arose out of a speech at the Tamworth dinner in which the Captain charged Sir R. Peel with undue influence over his tenants.

By the *Boyne* we have received accounts of the arrival of the following ships at St. Helena from this port.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Denniston,... | August | 1 | in 72 | days. |
| Cambridge..... | " | 9 | " 89 | " |
| Pestonjee Bomanjee | " | 19 | " 81 | " |
| Vanguard..... | " | 20 | " 70 | " |
| Minerva..... | " | 21 | " 84 | " |
| Lintin..... | " | 31 | " 58 | " |

Extract from our Correspondents letter dated London Augt. 4.

"The meeting of Parliament will be looked for with great anxiety and its proceedings watched with intense interest, the present men cannot stand, some alteration must take place, it matters little who gets into power, provided they are working hands, abuses must be corrected and the national means attended to. Radicalism is at an end; you will find of course a few Pariah curs that bark, but their biting power is at end. We talk of Conservatives Whigs &c. &c. &c. but I hardly know what name to give to those who will be the positive Agents to the people, workers and improvers I think would be applicable. You cannot but have been astonished at our commercial report; in no period of time has such a universal panic taken place as at this, and the effects of it are not even yet felt; the penalty to many will be direful and severe and a long period must elapse before confidence can be restored. The American houses as a matter of course must under any circumstances lose most woefully, even if their creditors across the Atlantic can pay and are moreover willing to do so, which seems to be much doubted by many of the best informed. On India and China produce there will be a loss of at least 30 per cent, bought at enormous prices, paid for by a ruinous exchange and hypothecated to the Company. Produce cannot rally to any extent though there may be more doing at a little advance. Money on good security is easier, in fact money is not scarce, but confidence is wanting. Each looks upon his neighbour as doubting. About 3500 Bales of cotton were sold to day Surats at 3½ to 5¼ Dholera 2¾ to 3¼ Madras Tenevelly 4¼, 4½ Western 3½ to 4 Northern 3¾ to 4¼ and may be considered fair speculation to purchase and sell quickly for small profit, but not to hold. The Americans willpour in their whole stock in part liquidation of their debts. Though things generally may get brisker, and more be doing, it will take all next year to recover a healthy tone. Looking to the future I can see Great Britain moving with increased rapidity, her commercial relationship will be much enlarged in China, South America, India and almost all parts of the Globe, her machinery is exported to the continent but hardly is it erected before some improvement here renders the last valueless, and it is hardly believable to what extent this circumstance in our country affects and alters the proprietors. It is wonderful when we look back and remember the hubbub when machinery first came into play, and that it was supposed that thousands would be completey thrown out of employ, and now I am afaid to say how maney are required to be employed on that very machinery."

## *MADRAS.*

### MADRAS HERALD.—Nov. 15.

H. M. 45th Regiment embarked on board the *John* yesterday morning—she is expected to sail for the Cape and England to-morrow forenoon.

Madras was visited on Saturday night by one of the most terrific thunder storms in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. In the course of the day, there was a light wind from the South East, but before sun-set immense masses of clouds began to arise in the North West, which at 8 o'clock assumed a densely black appearance—the opposite side of the heavens being illuminated by the moon—Shortly afterwards the whole sky became overcast, with a band of light around the horizon—Before 9 o'clock the thunder storm commenced, and continued without intermission until after eleven—during the whole of which time the lightning was most vivid, and the thunder awfully loud—but two peals, one about 9 o'clock and the other at eleven, so far exceeded all the rest that it was scarcely possible to divest oneself of the idea that the house was falling about one's ears. It rained heavily during the storm and for some time afterwards—rather more than three inches of rain having fallen during the night. A native lad was struck by lightning in Black-town, and died the same night. We have heard of no other accident.

We understand that Captain Quin, of Her Majesty's Ship *Raleigh*, has visited the Loo Choo Islands, described by Captain B. Hall, and that he found the inhabitants as hospitable as formerly; for they not only refused to take money for the supplies of the Ship, but brought back a bag of dollars which was forced upon them as a remuneration; saying they were not allowed to receive any thing. How few places are there in, what is arrogantly called, the civilized portion of the globe that such conduct would be displayed towards foreigners.

The extension of the Sugar Duty Act to the whole of British India, under certain restrictions, is a concession to the just demands of the minor Presidencies of considerable moment.

The *Examiner* considers it ought to act as "an inducement to speculators to think about cultivating the Sugar Cane and improving the manufacturing process without delay"—We think so too; and we are happy in being able to direct the attention of persons interested in improving the staple commodities of the country to a Notice in our advertising columns, from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, offering to supply the public with a limited quantity of cuttings of the Mauritius Sugar Cane, gratuitously, on application to the Secretary—We hope to be able to announce before long that the Society have received a supply of Sugar Cane direct from the Mauritius for the same purpose. With the prospect before us we should say that it will be very discreditable to this Presidency if Sugar be not a considerable article of export before the expiration of ten or a dozen years.

The following is the 7th day's drawing of the Madras Lottery:

No. 750 Prize of 30,600 Company's Rupees.

No. 1507 Prize of 5,000 Company's Rupees:

Nos. 442 1531 2818 4802 and 4078 Prizes of 400 Company's Rupees each.

Nos. 556 873 1153 1917 2273 2416 2504 2805 2916 3385 3428 3809 4093 4200 4302 and 4765 Prizes of 200 Company's Rupees each.

## *CALCUTTA.*

### BENGAL HURKARU.—November 14.

We some time ago noticed, that a Company had purchased the Dobah Sugar works. We observe in the list of passengers by the *London* the name of Mr. Blake, the founder of that extensive establisment. He has come out we learn, to "set the mill agoing at its maximum," or, in other words, has made arrangements for manufacturing as much sugar as possibly can be made at the Dobah establishment which we trust, is one of the many that will in a few years be erected all over India. Truly may it be said, "the resources of British India are but just unfolding themselves."

The active and intelligent Colonel Burney, who has discharged his arduous duties as our ambassador at the Burmah Court for so long a time is, we find, although reported to be not in good health to be packed off in chace of the Governor-General in a miserable cabin *about 7 feet square* on board of one of the iron steamers just about starting. In the name of common sense, in the name of every thing that is right and proper, why not give Colonel Burney a spare steamer to himself? The *Experiment* has nothing to do but to wait the *Lord Bishop's orders*! She might be well appropriated to the gallant Resident's or rather to the public service. This vessel or boat was fitted up as a tug for the Governor-General's pinnace, but was found wanting in power: she has therefore been used as a kind of despatch Steamer, as by herself she performs tolerably well, Surely the duties of the worthy head of our Indian Church are not so pressing as to interfere with the important arrangements pending between the Governor-General and his Burmah Majesty, which may involve this country in a war like the last, from the effects of which we are all yet suffering. It is much to be regretted that the Governor-General of British India should be travelling, whether for business or pleasure at such a time. By Lord Auckland's absence, the Company may be involved in endless and most unnecessary expense. Most people think, it would be as well if his Lordship were to come back and join his Council.

## *EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.*

### ATLAS, Oct. 1.

The successful operation in England of the principle to joint stock banking has recently led to its adoption upon a grand scale in France. The proprietor of this new establishment is M. Lafitte, who having successfully closed his own affairs, recovering completely from the disasters of 1830, has turned his attention to this plan of embracing, by a large banking association, all those industrial interests that do not come within the design of the National Bank, and from which it is precluded by law. The capital of the Joint Stock Bank is fixed at fifty millions of francs, about 2,200,000l., with the power of increasing it to two hundred and fifty millions. The paid-up capital is small, amounting to only fifteen million of francs, M. Lafitte wisely proceeding upon the principle of sustaining the establishment by its own credit, and deriving its profits from the extent and validity of its transactions, which is the safest course for a bank that does not issue its own notes. He proceeds upon the plan of refusing credits or loans without guarantee; but proposes to open accounts current, giving three per cent. interest on deposits, which will no doubt draw ample support around him, as the Bank of France allows no interest on deposits; and the credits of its accounts current are estimated at 50,000,000 francs. The business will chiefly consist of discounts, and will be on well known commercial values, with two endorsements of inferior value—bills of small retailers (a new and important feature in the banking operations of France)—certified invoices due from three to six months after date—the negociation of values on the departments, and foreign bills—the purchase and sale by commission of public funds, and shares in public companies—the recovery of contract payments from the government, of arrears of dividends, salaries, and pensions—and of payments from the Bank of France. The association will not issue notes, but it will put into circulation small bank bills, similar to anopost bills, which it is anticipated will be found so useful to the community at large as to obtain extensively throughout the departments; and as it is intended to render them convertible into money on demand in Paris, and at all the branches throughout the provinces, it is not unlikely that they may ultimately supersede the less convenient circulation of the national establishment.

This project is watched with intense interest in France. It promises well for the numerous classes who were hitherto so little benefitted by the operations of the national bank, and its objects are, on the whole, more useful in detail than those which the financial system of the country has hitherto contemplated. M. Lafitte's confidence in its success may be inferred from the fact that he is himself a shareholder to the amount of 75,000,000 francs, nearly 300,000*l*.

### TIMES.—Oct. 4.

There has lately been much verbiage expended by Lord Morpeth touching the inexpediency of retaining on the bench magistrates who lay under the suspicion of political partiality. We see how that fastidious doctrine acted in the case of Colonel Verner. Let us now see how it acted in another somewhat conspicuous case. Lord Morpeth was a member of the farfamed "Intimidation Committee," which sat in the summer of 1835, and of which some (not unwholesome,) use was made in the *Times* a few months afterwards. Before that Committee was brought, a respectable police magistrate, who declared in the most solemn manner that he had heard with his own ears Mr. Daniel O'Connell announce to the inhabitants of Tralee that he would have "a Death's head and crossbones printed on a placard, and posted on the the door of any Catholic who voted for the Knight of Kerry." Lord Morpeth was, we say, a member of the committee before which that evidence was given. He must have known the fact; it was known to the entire kingdom; the evidence was ordered to be printed in August, 1835; and in October, 1835, the very Daniel O'Connell against whom the said ferocious barbarism stood recorded was actually made by the very same Lord Morpeth, and for the first time in Daniel's life, *a justice of the peace for Kerry!* On what a circumspect, scrupulous, impartial Government is that of Lords Mulgrave and Morpeth! Cassidy's promotion was a joke to this. Two other facts, bearing upon the different "justice" measured out to Protestant loyalists and Popish rebels are mentioned by a correspondent. 1st. His declaration at a public dinner at Drogheda that he would rather see the waters of the Boyne again run red with Irish blood than bear to be insulted and degraded as they (the Papists) were" was this, or was it not, some few degrees more savage than a recollection of the self-defensive "battle of the Diamond?" It happened last December. Was O'Connell *removed on account of it* from the commission of the peace? Say, was he, oh! just Lord Morpeth?—say, Mulgrave, the virtuous, "*gravis custusque vir*?" 2nd. In his letter to the people of Ireland, not a month old, Mr. Daniel O'Connell denounced the House of Lords as an enemy "to the people!" declared the hopelessness of relief from a British (that is, the united) Parliament—that is, that to obtain relief Ireland must look to a successful rebellion. Say again, oh impartial, virtuous, and pure Lord Mulgrave, have you for either or both of the foregoing atrocities written an announcement to Mr. Daniel O'Connell, that you will recommend to my Lord Chancellor Plunket the expunging of the name of Daniel from the commission of the peace? If not, what are you, my Lord Mulgrave, but a false pretender to impartiality, and a secret coadjutor or what Mr. Justice of the Peace O'Connell vows the object to be a forcible dismemberment of the British empire.—The second fact to which we call the earnest attention of our readers is an official order, of which Col. Shaw Kennedy has been outraged by being made the vehicle, prohibiting the police from giving aid to individuals on their premises without being paid for *it by the parties themselves*, and then only in cases of "urgent necessity." It follows, therefore, that however urgent the necessity, or imminent the peril, to the Queen's peaceable subjects, individuals or their families who are are destitute of means of pay and subsist a portion of the constabulary force shall receive no particle of protection from it!!! Great Heaven! do Englishmen live to see this day? No protection? Why, then, what say all writers on civil government? Why the answer is, then—no allegiance. If Lord Mulgrave will not suffer the force paid by the people lives and properties, or for the maintenance of the Queen's peace, what title has Lord Mulgrave to be defended by the people—on what plea dares he demand their allegiance?—by what pretext will he dare to prevent them from associating for their own defence—reduced, as by this arbitrary and infamous decree—reduced as civil society now is—to a state of nature? We maintain that, for this act alone, among 500 others which call for impeachment—for this alone Lord Mulgrave is impeachable; and we pray that he may be impeached. We know he will be, if there exist a single spark of public spirit in the Imperial House of Commons. What! to consign every *poor* Loyalist in Ireland, by one stroke of the pen, to unrestricted massacre? Is it not a proclamation that every Protestant in the island, who has not wherewithal to hire mercenaries for the garrison of his dwelling, must make his peace with the rebel ruffians, by abandoning the religion of his ancestors, and turning Papist on the spot? Numerous iniquities have been perpetrated under Lord Mulgrave's government, but a crime like this is unheard of in the annals of any civilised power.

### THE IRISH PEASANTRY.

Those who wish to inform themselves, as accurately as a residence in England will enable them, as to the real state of the mass of the wretched peasantry of Ireland, may do so at this moment by visiting any of the different roads of the kingdom which lead to Bristol, Liverpool, and other places of embarkation. Many of these they will find thronged with wretched beings, mostly ragged and barefooted, consisting, in some instances, of husbands with wives and families of children, all soliciting alms of every one they meet, and in some instances displaying an apparent ferocity, more the result of the savage state in which they are permitted to live, than from any indisposition to civilizaion. Those who are acquainted with the state of the peasantry in many of the counties in Ireland, agree in considering these wretched people as favourable specimens of that "finest peasantry in the world," from whose poverty their selfish eulogist contrives to draw wealth, and whose prosperity is made to depend upon their depression. If we are wrong in this, let us ask why, nothing is done to ameliorate their condition? And why, year after year is wasted by the professing "friend of Ireland," in advocating measures from no one of which can the great mass of the population derive the smallest benefit? The end and object of all good government should be the happiness and welfare of the great bulk of the people. How is that object followed up by Mr. O'Connell and the government which he governs? Will "the appropriation clause" be any benefit to them? Will the establishment of "normal schools of agitation" in every town in Ireland do anything towards elevating these much-injured persons from a state of degradation which in whole districts leaves them scarcely human? To no man upon earth is the real situation of these unfortunate people better known than to the man who at present rules their destiny, yet, while he consents to draw from their very wretchedness the means of supporting himself in splendid luxury, he would deny them even the solace of a poorlaw to stand between thousands and a state of actual starvation. Our present object is to draw the attention of such of [illegible] gland as are in situation to view it, to the [illegible] passing along the high-roads. Such a [illegible] to convince them of the actual state and [illegible] Irish people than all the inflammatory tra[illegible] us from that country, or which are emplo[illegible] ment to keep up the selfish delusion to [illegible] referred. We say, to benefit Ireland tranqui[illegible] says Ireland's friend, "to fill my coffers, agitate—agitate her from one extremity to the other—make the people happy, and I shall be poor."—*Herald, Oct.* 4.

### THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BRIGHTON.

Her Majesty, left Windsor yesterday morning, passed through Kingston-on-Thames at twelve o'clock, on her route to Brighton. The Queen was accompanied by her royal mother, the Duchess of Kent, and other members of the suite. The royal *cortège* consisted of three carriages and four, with outriders. A procession of the inhabitants of Kingston-on-Thames met, and afterwards preceded the royal carriage out of the town. The decorations of the various houses were of the most tasty descriptions and consisted of dahlias formed in crowns, and the initials "V. R." Mr. Jackson alone cut from his nursery gounds upwards of 20,000 dahlias for the decorations. At Hampton-Court, and every place on the journey, the greatest enthusiasm was shown by the people. Triumphal arches were erected at various places on the road; villagers and peasants assembled in the fields, and greeted her Majesty, as she passed, with loud huzzas. On reaching Crawley, the inhabitants were assembled, to show their loyalty to their sovereign. The royal party passed under a rustic arch, erected by Mr. Johnson, of the George Inn, opposite his house. The school children were assembled, and greeted the Queen as her Majesty passed, and afterwards they were regaled with beef and plum pudding under a spacious booth near the hotel, which had been constructed by subscription. Another rustic arch was erected over the road at Pease Porridge Gate, at the sole expense of Mr. Broadwood, of the Holmbush Inn. The yeomen of the parishes of Crawley and Ifield assembled at the County Oak on horseback, in numbers, with white staves, to receive and accompany her Majesty to Crawley, and when her Majesty arrived there, and was changing horses, the Rev. Mr. Levin addressed her Majesty as follows:—

We, of the humble villages of Crawley and Ifield, wish to manifest our loyalty and affection to our sovereign; an abundant harvest has enabled us to give a dinner to our poor, to mark the commencement of your reign, and which we all pray may be one of peace, happiness, and prosperity, and fill up some of the most glorious pages of British history.

A rustic arch was thrown over the road near Albourn. The children of Hurstperpoint were also ranged with bouquets to welcome the Queen; and after her Majesty had passed, they were regaled with buns and beer. A crown and star on either side of the arch. The Florist' Society had been requested to superintend the decorations, but they declined. The florists of the county undertook to supply the deficiency, which they did to perfection. The Duke of Norfolk alone sent ten waggon loads from Arundel Castle, and more contributions were liberally made by the following noblemen and gentlemen:—The Earl of Chichester, Lord Gage, Sir George Shiffner. R. Tillstone, Esq. W. Campanion, Esq., Thomas Attre, Esq., Mrs. Wood, of Chestham, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Hall of Enfield, Mr. Borrer, of Hurst, Mr. Borrer, of Henfield, Thomas Broadwood, Esq., of the Holmbush, and John Cobatch, Esq.

From Brighton the account is as follows:—"At a very early hour this morning crowds of persons were flocking towards the centre of attraction, the amphitheatre and road between the two grand arches, but were disappointed to find that barriers were placed so as to precluded the possibility of their obtaing a sight of the interior of the building. The morning was very hazy, and threatened to terminate in a lasting drizzling rain; but towards noon, the fog, for it was nothing more, broke away, and opened a day of brightness. The utmost animation and bustle prevailed in the streets, and the busy note of prepation for the illumination on the ensuing evening was heard throughout the streets. Thousands of persons from the country have arrived, and we know of no instance where persons have come all the way from Bristol to be present. Every seat in the amphitheatre was taken last night, and the numerous seats erected on the line of road through which her Majesty passed were occupied by well dressed females by 12 o'clock. The space between the two arches, a distance of a mile, was completely filled long before the hour of her Majesty's arrival with pedestrians, waggons, carts, and vehicles of every description, forming a line between the two arches, and all filled with elegantly-dressed persons. The scene altogether was most imposing and elegant. The decorations in the amphitheatre were not completed till this morning, and it was hard labour to get it finished; but now it is done it is one of the most beautiful things of the kind we ever witnessed. The immense building is about 250 feet in circumference, with crescent formed galleries, covered in, and containing three rows of seats, capable of accommodating 1,500 persons, the whole of which, as we have before stated, were taken. A standing gallery beneath was also filled almost to suffocation. The arena is open to the sky. It is decorated with laurels and evergreens in festoons, and the pannels of each compartment bear the initials "V.R." in flowers. The upper galleries are covered in, and headed with fir and yew boughs, and the colours of various nations are waving from the upper gallery over the arena, the royal standard being placed near the Palace gates. The triumphal arch is fronted with the words, "Welcome Victoria," in flowers and laurels. Some thousands of bouquets were used in the decorations, and when the company had taken their seats the effect was enchanting. All the authorities and local bodies were assembled at mid day, and formed themselves in procession. Every opening from the rustic arch to the amphitheatre was protected by barriers. The rustic arch has the words, "Hail, England's Queen!" which will meet her Majesty's eye on first entering the town. We never knew the people of Brighton so enthusiastic. They seems to think no labour too great, no outlay too expensive, to receive their youthful Sovereign, and this feeling was fully evinced in the general illumination. The number of persons assembled was computed at 120,000. The first carriage in the Royal train arrived at four o'clock, whichwas a signal for the approach of her Majesty, and every person looked forward with expectation for the arrival of the Queen. At twenty minutes after four o'clock her Majesty's approach was announced by the discharge of cannon, the shouts of the multitude, the waving of handkerchiefs, and the galloping of horsemen. As soon as her Majesty's carriage arrived at the northern entrance of the town the band of the Carabineers commenced playing the National anthem. The choristers of the town were stationed in the great arch, and they immediately sang a verse of it. The Queen was in an open carriage, and was accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, Lady Charlemont, and Mr. Brand. Her Majesty stopped the carriage under the arch, and remained during the singing of the verse. A succession of huzzas followed this part of the proceedings, and her Majesty's carriage moved on escorted by a detachment of the Carabineers. The Royal carriage was followed by one other, containing Col. Cavendish, Baroness Lehzen, and Lady Mary Stopford. The progress of the Royal *cortège* to the Palace was through a dense crowd, which filled every available inch of ground. Her Majesty's carriage passed on at a

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...and entered the pavilion at half past four precisely without pausing for a moment. Admiral Sir Phi... and his Lady stood at the gate to receive her ... The Marquis of Headford (Lord in Waiting), ... Marquis Conyngham (Lord Chamberlain), Lieut.-General Sir W. Lumley (Groom in Waiting), and Sir G ... Queen's, (Crown Equerry), were also in attendance. Her Majesty arrived in private this evening, at seven. She looked ... well, but the public seemed disappointed that her Majesty's carriage did not wait at the gate of the Pavilion to receive an address which had been prepared. It is believed that this arose from a misconception on the part of the escort, who conceived that all the ceremonial of reception had been performed at the first grand arch, where her Majesty had waited to hear the national anthem sung. The illuminations were on a scale of great splendour, and when the town was lighted up they had a brilliant effect. At a chemist's an excellent effect was produced by an ingeniously contrived and splendid transparency. It consisted in the centre of a full-length portrait of the Queen, copied from that just taken by Chalon, painted in the robes in which her Majesty appeared in the House of Lords when she dissolved the Parliament. On either side was a revolving panoramic scene of her Majesty's arrival, commencing from the rustic arch, and terminating at the Palace gates. The whole surmounted by a scarf, borne by three zephyrs, on which was the following apt inscription:—

"In her days every man shall eat in safety
Under his own vine what he plants, and sing
The merry song of peace to all his neighbours."—SHAK.

There was almost an endless variety of festoons, which had a very beautiful effect in the squares, parades, and terraces. Nearly the whole were lighted with variegated lamps, and a great proportion of the devices were ornamented with laurels and evergreens. Mr. Mitchell, a florist of Piltdown, supplied the extraordinary number of 6,000 dahlias for the decoration of the arches and amphitheatre. Upwards of 100,000 lamps were lighted in the town. The report that some sloops of war were coming from Portsmouth, and that the vessels would be stationed off Brighton during her Majesty's stay was incorrect. The only vessels that have arrived, and they came into the roads this morning at seven, are the *Fanny* and *Emerald* cutters, and Lord Yarborough's yatch."—*Globe, Oct. 5.*

## KINGDOM OF HANOVER.

*(From the Frankfort Journal.)*

Every thing tends to indicate that the discussions which have been raised upon the subject of the King's letters patent, suspending the constitution, will terminate in an accommodation satisfactory to all parties. It is known that the mediation of the King of Prussia has been solicited from more than one quarter of Hanover; and the perfect understanding which prevails between the Courts, and the high personal influence of the King, will greatly facilitate the success of any arrangement which he may suggest. In no part of the kingdom, however, has this interference been more desired than in those parts of Friesland which have been lately added to it. Living formerly under the Prussian rule, these people have the most grateful recollections of the treatment which they received, and the utmost confidence in the wisdom and justice of the monarch at Berlin. Without prejudging the question, then, this affair may be left to its own tranquil developement, when, no doubt, the wisdom of our statesmen will produce a favourable resolution.

## THE NEW SHERIFFS.

On Tuesday the ancient ceremonies of "swearing in" and robing" the newly appointed sheriffs of London and Middlesex were observed in Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding. His lordship came to the hall in his state coach, drawn by six caparisoned horses, and he was followed by the late sheriffs, the sheriffs' deputies or under sheriffs, the law officers of the corporation, and a long train of aldermen; the ward beadles "dight in gold braided clokes" attended as of old, and a considerable number of persons assembled to see the sight. Some interest was attached to the swearing in, as one of the sheriffs elect is of the Jewish nation, and took the oaths according to the form recognised among his people. Another atraction was found in the gorgeous equipages of the new sheriffs. That of George Carroll Esq. was in form a chariot, lightly dropped, as it were, on the powerful but pliant springs attached to the means of motion. The body is painted of a dark lake or maroon colour, the carriage of a light blue, and the effects of harmony and contrast are extremely happy. The outline of the carriage is extremely elegant, sweeping in graceful curves from the front to the rear standards which are moulded into the form of serpents. The greater portion of this carriage is gilded and relieved with the blue. The body of the carriage is also relieved with blue, and gilding; the colours are of a rich tone, and the varnishing high and clear, so that the heraldry appears on it to advantage. The arms of the Spectacle Makers' Company, of which Mr. Carroll is a member, with the motto, "a blessing to the aged," appear on one compartment, under a rich canopy of garter velvet lined with minever. This mantling is exceedingly beautiful, and, looped up with its golden cords, stands out from the body of the carriage as if in relief. The City arms, with the motto, "Domine, dirige nos," occupy a second pannel, and above them appear the family coats of the sheriff and his lady. The former—*Barry argent* and *noriée*; in chief three mantlets, and in point a stag's head erased *proper*; crest, a stag *proper*, antlered and collared or. The latter *azure* for the field *sreme* of cinquefoil, *argent*. The chariot is lined with light blue satin, and the whole evinces the good taste and beauty of the state carriage of an ambassador, or distinguished noble at a foreign court rather than the ostentatious finery to which we are accustomed in City grandeur.

The carriage of Mr. Montefiore is exactly like that of Mr. Carroll, except in colour, which is a rich canary, lined with the same. The mantling of the coat of arms is of crimson lined with ermine, and the arms themselves are, first, those of the Merchant Tailors' Company, of which Mr. Montefiore is a member, and which bear a singular reference to the Israelitish history. The supporters are *camels*, the crest a *lamb* before the *sun*; in chief is a *lion* (Judah), in the field a *tent* and regal *mantles*, and the motto is "Concordia parvæ res crescunt." Above the City arms, on the centre panels, are the family bearings; that on the dexter side is argent for field, charged with the palm tree of Judea rising from a broken rock, all *proper*; in chief is a lion. The crest is a lion erased *or* bearing a pennon *vert*. on which is inscribed, in Hebrew characters, the word *Jerusalem*. These bearings are not only singularly appropriate but they have their story, for Mr. Montefiore, who is a person of consideration among the elders of his nation, has visited Jerusalem. He suffered an illness while in the Holy City, and, as we have heard, offered a vow that on his restoration to health he would dedicate a synagogue to the God of Israel in a far country. His prayers was heard, his health restored; and on returning to this country the vow was strictly kept and an elegant synagogue erected. Whether to this anecdote, or to more ancient chronicles, the banneret relates, we cannot say.

The carriages, it may be judged even from this imperfect description, do great credit to their builder, Mr. Busher, of Piccadilly, a young and newly-established artist, to whom this successful *coup d'essai* may be an augury of future eminence.

To return to the hall. The sheriffs' coaches closed the long train of private carriages. They alighted, and entered. On their appearance on the *dais* at the end of the the Guildhall there was considerable applause from the assembly beneath. The oaths of allegience, abjuration juration, &c., were administered to "Mr. George Carroll, citizen and spectacle-maker," as the quaint phrase is, and he swore to them on the New Testament "Mr. Moses Montefiore. citizen and merchant tailor," then assented to the form of each oath by covering his head and kissing a volume of the Scriptures. After the swearing and robing, Mr. Carroll named as Under-Sheriff Mr. J. Maynard, of the respectable firm of Crowder and Maynard, and Mr. Montefiore named Mr. D. W. Wire. who respectively subscribed the oaths, and the ceremonies were complete.

We observed in the hall the preparations on foot for the Queen's visit. The shields bearing the arms of the City companies are regilt and repainted. and, the gilding extends to the capitals of the columns by which they are supported. The roof is whitewashed and the walls yellow washed. Thus under the pretence of cleansing, a new coat of dirt is added to the walls, and much of the beauty of their light tracery lost. The roof should be gorgeously gilt and painted, each penant bearing blazons, and while tapestry should be carried round the basement the wall should be left clear to the top of the columns, where any species of rich drapery, banners, &c., might be tastefully arranged.—*Atlas, Oct. 1.*

## BRITISH LEGION.

A correspondent of a Morning Paper has furnished some particulars of the defeat of the Christinos at Andoain. It appears that some companies of the regiment of the Infanta were seized with a sudden panic on the approach of the Carlists, and spread disorder in the ranks of the other Spanish troops in and about the village, who fled in the greatest confusion towards Hernani-leaving the Scotch and Rifle Regiments of the Legion and two companies of Spaniards in Andoain to bear the brunt of the attack. General O'Donnell did all that was practicable to arrest their shameful flight, and it was only half way between Hernani and Urnieta that he was able to rally the fugitives. The loss of the British Legion, particularly in officers, was very great. Out of the two regiments, only 150 men were mustered on the evening of the 24th.!

A letter from Bayonne mentions that the new British Legion, but particularly the Scotch and Lancers, fought with great bravery in the action, and mainly contributed to prevent the rout from being more complete. After O'Donnell had succeeded in rallying his men, and re-advanced on Urnieta, the Lancers made several brilliant charges, which enabled him to reoccupy the village of Urnieta, between Hernani and Andoain. Two thirds of the Legion were killed, wounded, or taken by the Carlists. The writer computes at 1 00 men the loss suffered by the Christinos in that affair, In the evening of the 14th, upwards of 400 wounded had entered St. Sebastain.

"*St. Sebastian, Sept. 16, A. M.*

"The town of Andoain lies on the road from Hernani to Tolosa, between a range of hills which flank it on both sides. Below is the river Orea, which is met by a small stream, which divides our position from that of the enemy. We had a breast-work at the end of the town, facing the enemy, with three companies of Scotch. Behind the church, on our right flank, is a high hill, on which we had a battalion of Spaniards, and on which we could not be well attacked. Below the town, in a village, we had another breast-work, facing the bridge, with three companies of Spaniards and two of Rifles. These are the same companies which defended themselves in the church, retreat being cut off. On the left flank was a range of heights, at the foot of which was a defile, the only place open to attack. Knowing the weakness of the position upon the heights, we had three batteries and breast-works, and the Gerona regiment, that of O'Donnell and the Infanta, in reserve. Here, then, we were attacked; the Carlists coming up the defile for some way before they were discovered, were beaten back, and followed down the defile, with much slaughter, by the Gerona regiment, who were ordered round to form behind the third battery. That of the Infanta (the regiment which played us the same trick on 16 March) was ordered up to replace them. Without firing a single shot, without being attacked, the enemy being far distant, they all took to their heels and fled, making for the road. It would be useless going into the details of the flight of the Spanish companies. It is sufficient to say, that in a moment all were running. The Carlists came in on all quarters, a body of them gaining a height, and pouring a volley into the town. Colonel Clerk, with two companies of Scotch, charging up the hill, drove the enemy from the three batteries, and then returned to his position; but, in the meantime, was cut off on all sides; cutting his way through the enemy, they regained their place. Many of the Rifles and Scotch, seeing themselves by this time surrounded, attempted to make a passage, which they did most gallantly, hewing their way down on each side—the Carlists, falling back with fear, firing volleys at them, yet offering quarter, which they refused. Every man's escape was a miracle, and with a separate string of adventures of misery and of danger.

"Never was a flight more disgraceful than that of the Spaniards: they were upwards of 6000 men—the enemy could not have been more. Many of our own men charged upon them, thinking to stop them. The brave Chapelgorries stood in the road, and beat them with the butt-ends of their muskets. They could have turned and swallowed the men that followed them—only a few hundreds. O'Donnell begged and prayed that they would turn and fire one volley; he was tearing his hair and crying with passion, without a horse or sword; he had been prisoner, but hewed two fellows down and escaped. The scoundrels had thrown away their ammunition, and showed empty pouches for an excuse. Our own Lancers, not above thirty men, did prodigious havoc amidst the Carlists, charging to give the guns time to escape. The Marines, who had come up to Hernani, fell back upon the Venta, and defended our position there and the retreat from being cut off. After the muster this morning, the stragglers having come in, the killed or prisoners were as follow:—

"Rifles—52 non-commissioned rank and file; Captains Courtney and Forbes; Lieutenants Townsend, O'Brien, and Sims.

"Scotch—58 non-commissioned rank and file; Col. Clerk, Major Shiels, Captain Shiels, Capt. Dalrymple, Capt. Larkham, Lieut. Carnaby, and Maj. MacKeller, killed in a charge of the Lancers.

"Six weeks' pay of the Spanish troops, the whole of the tents belonging to the British Marines lent to the Spaniards, to the number of 150, one million of English cartridges, six weeks' provisions and stores, all the baggage, upwards of a thousand stand of arms, one rocket-cart, with 250 rockets, were captured. The little remnant of our own force lost more men than the whole of the 6000 Spaniards. O'Connell is not yet returned. O'Donnell has requested a Court-Martial to sit upon him. This will clear up a little of this disgraceful affair. The men say they have been taken out and butchered for the purpose that they may be weakened, or the government may be saved their pay and expenses; they are not mutinous against their officers, but they refuse to serve any more with the Spanish cowards.

"It is now twelve o'clock at night; a friend gives me this information. The Carlists are sending battalions of men into all the principal defiles to flank our lines. The Scotch and Rifles have marched from the Venta; and scattered abroad on all sides; they are nearly all drunk, lying on the road or in the cottages adjoining; not a picket is there to defend the road; without a doubt the Carlists will be upon them, and all will be prisoners. If ever there were wretches who deserve a curse upon them, it is the Spaniards. The Marines have returned to Pass ges."

Bayonne letters of the 17th inst. acquaint us with the determination of the relics of the unfortunate British Legion to return to England, and never again to serve in the cause of the Queen of Spain. No fewer than 13 British officers were killed in the affair at Andoain. 40 Spanish officers also fell; not, however, by the fire of the Carlists, but by the bayonets of their own soldiers., whose flight they attempted to prevent. The companies of the British Legion, and the two companies of Spaniards, who took refuge in the church of Andoain, capitulated on the night of the 15th. General O'Connell, who had been for several weeks in Madrid, returned to Bayonne on the 17th, bringing with him money to pay a portion of the arrears due to the Legion.—*Naval and Military Gaz. Sept. 23.*

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NEW BRUNSWICK.—We learn from the *St. John's Gazette*, of 10h ult., that on Tuesday morning previous the tower connected with the bridge now erecting over the river gave way and fell with a tremendous crash," carrying with it more than 22 persons, who were at work upon it at the time. When this accident happened, several of the workmen were employed in wedging up the trusswork of the bridge, and while they were thus engaged one of the supporting chains parted, and the melancholy result to which we are alluding took place. Of the persons who fell it as said that seven were either crushed to death or met with a watery grave, and seven others were either partially or dangerously hurt. Considering the height from which the persons who fell were precipitated (about 100 feet, it being low water at the time), it is matter of astonishment that any of them escaped with their lives." A letter published in the *Boston Post*, from St. John's. New Brunswick, intimates the opinion that the horrible disaster, which recently occurred by the falling of the bridge at that place, was caused by foul play. Upon examining the chains, on which the works were suspended, several pieces of rope-yarns having been saturated with some acid. The ferrymen and wood-boatmen are represented as having been bitterly opposed to the erection of the bridge. Nine dead bodies and one trunk. less head, the victims of the disaster, have been picked, up, and there are several wounded men, who are not expected to recover. If, as it is hinted, this destruction of human life was caused by human design, it is hardly possible to think of any adequate punishment for the atrocity. The least that the New Brunswick authorities can do is to ferret out the fiends and hang them.

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GENERAL JACKSON.—The *New York Evening Post* contains the following letter from General Jackson whose opinions, notwithstanding his retirement from the Presidency, still possess great influence, as the very attacks upon them prove, among all classes of his countryman. It is addressed to Gen. Trousdale:—

"Hermitage, June 5.

"Sir,—Your letter of the 4th inst., from Carthage, has just reached me and, although labouring under a bad headach and other afflictions, I hasten to answer it. I regret to hear that Mr. Campbell has charged me with being favourable to an United States Bank, and that I have advocated the constitutionality of such an institution. I have always been opposed to the United States Bank on constitutional grounds. There is no such grant of power to Congress in the constitution, and before Congress can constitutionally exercise such power the people must make the grant. In the convention that formed it various propositions were made to introduce the grant of power to Congress to create corporations; and all were rejected by large majorities, and if the power was asked of the people I as one of them would now withhold it. The idea of a sovereign power granting a charter for a bank of stockholders, and then (as was the case of the United States Bank) the same sovereign that granted it becoming a member of that incorporated body, or a stockholder, is such an absurdity), that I never could reconcile it to myself—it's a dangerous combination of power, and never ought to exist. Mr. Webster's speech, as well as that of Mr. Clay, in 1811, (the greatest either ever made). clearly show that there is no such constitutional power granted to Congress. Congress can as it did before the formation of this Constitution, provide by law that the revenue should be deposited with the collector, or any other agent it may choose to appoint, for its safe keeping and application to the use for which the revenue was raised, but has no power to establish or incorporate a bank of issues or stock holders. I write in much pain and regret that young Mr. Campbell has done me so much injustice as to ascribe to me such principles; and he can produce my plan of a bank, if ever I made one, to Congress—it must have been accompanied by my message to that body—but I expect he has never seen such—he takes the *ipse dixit* of Mr. Bell for the fact, I suppose—call for the information or my plan. You will please excuse this hasty scrawl, as I write it by candle light, and in much pain. and am very respectfully your obedient servant.—

"ANDREW JACKSON."

## ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN AMERICA.

We have been favoured with a printed report of the "Proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Convention of American Women, held in the City of New York," on the 9th May, 1837, and three following days. A more interesting document we have rarely met with. The "Convention" was regularly constituted of seventy-one delegates, from the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio. The names of 103 others, including women from Connecticut and South Carolina, were enrolled as corresponding members; and they appear to have assisted at the proceedings. The most business-like regularity was observed throughout. The regulations are uniformly pertinent, calm, decided, dignified, and imbued with that religious feeling and principle by which the whole procedure was characterised. Nothing could be better adapted to repress the cavilling, rebuke the insolence, and abash the rudeness, by which they were sure to be assailed. By one of its first resolutions the "Convention" puts the question on the true basis, and pledges itself against the compromising tendency which is more deadly to human rights and happiness than any hostility.

"Resolved—That while we [illegible] of cruelty in the treatment of [illegible] as slaves, we will bear in mind that [illegible] one of treatment, but of principle [illegible] promise can be made on the [illegible] man is held as the property of man."

Several resolutions succeed, in which [illegible] of the Northern States to the discussion of [illegible] traced to its true cause, as a problem, recommercial interests [illegible] in what is justly characterised as a national sin. A refuge is claimed for the fugitive slave, in free states; the internal slave trade denounced; and the right of petitioning asserted, [illegible] the bond or the free."

The following resolution was "not unanimously" adopted; and some of the dissentient minority had their names recorded in the minutes, as disapproving of some parts of it." The meeting was evidently not one that could be led blindfold. We can guess at the objections; but the resolution declares a great truth; and it is fitly proclaimed to the world by the women of America:

"Resolved, That as certain rights and duties are common to all moral beings, the time has come for woman to move in that sphere which Providence has assigned her, and no longer remain satisfied in the circumscribed limits with which corrupt custom and a perverted application of Scripture have encircled her; therefore, that it is the duty of woman, and the province of woman, to plead the cause of the oppressed in our land, and to do all that she can by her voice, and her pen, and the influence of her example, to overthrow the horrible system of American slavery."

Resolutely has the "Convention" probed the evil, and pledged itself to the conflict with that prejudice of race which adds so much bitterness to the chains of the African and robs even his freedom of almost all its worth. The first of the resolutions on this part of the subject adverts generally to the prevalent antipathy, real or affected, and to the course for its counteraction:—

"Resolved, That this Convention do firmly believe that the existence of an unnatural prejudice against our coloured population is one of the chief pillars, of American slavery—therefore, that the more we mingle with our oppressed brethren and sisters, the more deeply are we convinced of the sinfulness of that anti-christian prejudice which is crushing them to the earth in our nominally free states—sealing up the fountains of knowledge from their panting spirits, and driving them into infidelity, and that we deem it a solemn duty for every woman to pray to be delivered from such an unholy feeling, and to act out the principles of Christian equally, by associating with them as though the colour of the skin was of no more consequence than that of the hair or the eyes."

It is then determined to free instruction from the classification of colour; and no louger to allow of its disgracing the house of prayer, and desecrating the worship of the common Father:—

"Resolved, That it is the duty of abolitionists to do all they can to establish and sustain day, evening, and Sabbath schools, irrespective of colour; and likewise to visit the schools in which coloured pupils are taught, to encourage them in the acquisition of knowledge, and strengthen the teachers in their labour of love.

"Resolved—That we, as abolitionists, use our influence in having our coloured friends seated promiscuously in all our congregations; and that as long as our churches are disgraced with side-seats and corners set apart for them, we will, as much as possible, take our seats with them."

Success to this noble association, and may transatlantic democracy no longer bear a lie branded on its forehead. We shall the less lament that the stigma has lasted no longer, if at length it be obliterated by the pure hands of the women of America.—*True Sun, Oct.. 4.*

## PORT PHILIP,

*Extract of a Letter from Hobart Town, dated 23d July 1837.*

"One hundred Town Allotments at Melbourne (late Glenelg) were sold on the 1st June *on the spot;* this was done with the view of giving the parties *there* an opportunity of purchasing,—each Allotment consists of half an acre; the terms of sale were £10 per cent. deposit, remainder payable on the 1st July, otherwise to be resold—premises amounting in value to £50 to be built in 12 months—all payments in British Sterling money or Sydney notes—Van Diemen's Land notes not receivable. The 100 Allotments realized £3517, averaging about £25 each, the Government minimum price being but £5—22 of these Allotments were purchased by nonresidents from Sydney—many poor fellows who had erected huts under the expectation of being able to purchase an Allotment at the minimum price, will now be compelled to quit. One Allotment sold for £95, and I believe none under £25. Previous to the sale I took the sum of £5, to a gentleman who, I knew, had a connection at Port Philip, with a view of procuring an Allotment; but when he informed me that he had an order from a gentleman in Bagdad to purchase one at a *limited* price of £50, I drew in my horns. The remainder of the Allotments will be sold at Sydney. I must then endeavor to procure one, and I hope at a more reasonable rate. Had 350 lots been put up on the 1st of June, all would have been sold, This augurs well for Melbourne."

"Will you believe that two gentlemen have reached Melbourne from Sydney,—one drove all the way in a buggy, and the other rode on horse back. The former was in Hobart Town a few days since; he describes the route as being extremely easy. Nine-tenths of the way being, comparatively speaking, level as the floor of a room. It was supposed that the range of Snow Mountains would have proved a barrier to the passage of a wheel carriage; but these folks came round them—they were accompanied by a bullock cart containing their provisions, &c. A Mr. G——— some months ago brought a herd of cattle from Sydney and sold them at a good profit"

"We have passed over the depth of the winter, which we found not half so severe as we had anticipated. We have had two snow storms, one of them rather severe—we have all enjoyed good health, and have not even had a cold amongst us, neither has a Doctor passed our threshold since our arrival."

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The following piece of unmeaning impertinence is given in the *True Sun*, a journal, we may with justice state, seldom disfigured by such displays:—"The Heriditary Prince of Orange is travelling under the assumed name of the American President, Van Buren. The Prince was at first in doubt if not to give the name to his dog, but he thought at last that the most sensible insult would be if he took it himself."—*Galignani's Messenger, Oct. 7.*

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The *Sentinelle* of the 3d contains an account of some unimportant movements of the Carlists in the neighbourhood of Pampeluna, between the 26th and 30th ult. The line occupied by the Christinos from Zubiri to Roncesvalles was attacked by the Carlists on the 27th, but without effect. Three battalions of Carlists had advanced on the 29th to Aezcoa, near Burguete, and had burnt some houses. Don Carlos had ordered all the Carlist forces of Navarre to assemble at Lodosa on the banks of the Ebro. This order perfectly coincides with his precipitate retreat into the north of Old Castille, and sufficiently proves his inability to keep the field beyond the Ebro, as well as his intention of placing that river between his troops and the Constitutional army. Leon Iriarte was at Pampeluna, after having relieved Peralta. The same journal confirms the account of Col. Lacy and his companions having been murdered, which, however, we are slow to believe. General Cordova, who was at Bordeaux, and who had been put forward as a candidate for a seat in the upper chamber, had obtained 500 votes at Pampeluna; but as the number of electors in that city amounted to upwards of 1500, it was not thought that he would be elected. A military insurrection had broken out amongst the regiment of Majorca in the Encartaciones (province of Santander), and a Colonel was killed. Brigadier Castaneda, in command of the division to which the regiment belonged, immediately ordered a serjeant and four corporals, who seized the ringleaders of the movement, to be arrested and shot. The subordination of the corps was instantly restored by this firm proceeding. At Arlaban, in the province of Alava, a party of Carlist Douaniers had murdered twelve Frenchmen and a child ten or twelve years old, on their way to Vittoria, although the latter were provided with a pass signed by Carlist authorities.—*Ibid.*

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The JOURNAL DE PARIS attributes the defeat of the Chartist party in Portugal, not so much to the prevalence of a revolutionary spirit in that country, or to the influence of the democratic constitution of 1822, as to the just conviction of the Portuguese, that the attempt of Marshal Saldanha and the Duke de Terceira was fomented and supported by England, for the purpose of enabling her to regain her lost influence in Portugal. The *Journal de Paris* itself professes to entertain no doubt that the good wishes of England for the triumph of the Chartists arose solely from her desire of recovering her dominion over Portugal, and that with that view alone she seconded the movement against the Constitution as much as possible by her diplomatic intrigues. The avowed designs of England, in the opinion of this journal, occasioned the want of support which the Carlists met with, even from the party in Portugal most opposed to the proceedings of the Constitutionalists, and consequently the check sustained by the partisans of Don Pedro, is not to be considered as the final defeat of the moderate party, but as a re-action of Portuguese nationality against the domination of England. —*Ibid.*

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We take the following tragical history from the *Gazette des Tribunaux*. Soon after the revolution of 1830, Mlle, X., a young lady, rich, beautiful, and distinguished for her intellectual and amiable qualities, was married to Mr., N. whose corresponding character promised to ensure the felicity of both. This, however, was not the case ; for the bride had sacrificed her attachment to another to family interests ; and so strong was her passion for her first lover, that, notwithstanding she received the most powerful proofs of the affection of her husband, and had twice become a mother, she could not refrain from giving such indications of her uncontrollable feelings, that the object of her preference became alarmed. Dreading some terrible catastrophe, he resolved to expatiate himself; and he therefore embarked for Brazil, where he endeavoured to divert his mind by pursuing the study of chemistry and metallurgy, for which that country affords a favourable field. By letters fraught with feeling and good sense he explained to Mme. N. the motives of his absence, in renouncing an intercourse which, however intoxicating, he could not enjoy without remorse. His flight, however, instead of being the saving of Mme. N. ——, produced her utter destruction. She became in appearance, after a time of depression, more gay and brilliant in society than ever ; while, in fact, she was contemplating the blackest crimes. M. N——, who had always been in the enjoyment of the most robust health, became subject to vomitings and other complaints, which baffled all the scince of his physicians in discovering their source, and all the remedies their art suggested. At length, change of air was recommended, and apartments were taken in one of the most distinguished maisons de santè in purer air than a confined situation in the centre of the capital afforded, where he was accompanied by his wife, who, to the eyes of the world, nursed him with the most tender and unremitted care. No improvement in his condition ensued, and, as a last hope, he was removed to breathe his native air in a small town in the department of the Meurthe, where, however, he expired in the arms of his apparently devoted wife. This event, from the long continued illness of the deceased, excited no surprise. After some days, Mme. N—— returned to Paris, and, notwithstanding her mourning and the paleness of her countenance, seemed to have regained some of her former cheerfulness, when one of her children who had been left in the maison de santè, became attacked with symptoms similar to those which had preceded the death of the father, and, notwithstanding all the remedies which could be applied, died in the most frightful convulsions. Ere long the remaining infant was also carried to the tomb. Its death was sudden, and scarcely without any previous indisposition. The mother appeared to be overwhelmed with despair, and soon removed from the house which she said had been the scene of so many miseries ; and, to escape from the recollection of them, took a splendid apartment in the Quarter of the Chaussèe d'Antin. The friends of the widow were at first astounded by this rapid succession of fatal events ; but they soon became a subject of discussion, and at length of suspicion. The early attachment of Mm. N—— to the young man who was gone to Brazil was known, and the probability of their union was of course talked of. At length a mutual friend of both recollected that, previous to the first indisposition of M. N——, his wife had shown him a letter from the absentee, in which he requested her to send him, among other things which he could not procure in Brazil, various drugs including a certain quantity of acetate of morphine and Prussic acid. These articles, the friend in question obtained and delivered to Madame N——, who, shortly afterwards, assured him they were on their way to Brazil. The events which followed led a suspicion that they had been otherwise applied. The circumstances were communicated to the judicial authorities, who felt it their duty to make further investigations, and a warrant was at length issued for the arrest of Mme. N——. At 6 o'clock one morning the officers arrived at her residence, Entrance was gained, and they passed in silence through a suite of rooms till they reached the door of her chamber. No answer being given to the demand for entrance, they ventured to turn the lock of the door, and found the wretched woman in the last agonies of death, holding in her convulsive grasp a phial, which had contained prussic acid, and the contents of which she had just swallowed, having, no doubt, heard their approach, anticipated the cause of their visit, and thus confirmed the suspicions on which it was founded.

The obscure street, called Rue Boutebrie, was on Thursday the scene of no less than three attempts at suicide, one of them being fatal. A journeyman shoemaker, named Desmares, threw himself out of window in despair at not being able to pay his rent, having in a very few months dissipated a legacy of 3,000fr. in licentiousness, and was killed. The second was a soldier of the 29th regiment, who, having come home drunk and riotous was ordered to be put into the black hole, but having got permission to go up to his dormitory for his capote, also threw himself out of the window, and was taken up with two broken legs. The third was a woman who, on being detected in a theft, to avoid being carried to poison, plunged a knife into her breast, but without doing herself much harm ; she was conducted to the Prefecture of Police.

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## LYNCH LAW.

"Certain merchants and lawyers of Boston held a meeting there, in August, 1835, for the purpose of reprobating the meetings of the abolitionists, and denouncing their measures, while approving of their principles. The less that is said of this meeting, the deepest of all the disgraces of Boston, the better. It bears on its character its face. Its avowed object was to put down the expression of opinion by opprobrium, in the absence of gag laws. Of the fifteen hundred who signed the requisition for on this meeting, there are many, especially among the younger and more thoughtless, who have long repented of the deed. Some signed in anger ; some in fear ; many in mistake ; and of each of these there are some who would fain, if it were possible, efface their signatures with their blood.

"It is an invariable fact, and recognized as such, that meetings held to supply the deficiency of gag laws are the prelude to the violence which supplies the deficiency of executioners under such laws. Every meeting held to denounce opinion is followed by a mob. This was so well understood in the present case that the abolitionists were warned that if they met again publicly, they would be answerable for the disorders that might ensue. The abolitionists pleaded that this was like making the rich man answerable for the crime of the thief who robbed him, on the ground that if the honest man had not been rich, the thief would not have been tempted to rob him. The abolitionists also perceived how liberty of opinion and of speech depended on their conduct in this crisis ; and they resolved to yield to no threats of illegal violence ; but to hold their legal meeting, pursuant to advertisement, for the dispatch of their usual business. One remarkable feature of the case was that this heavy responsibility rested upon women It was a ladies' meeting that was in question. Upon consultation, the ladies agreed that they should never have sought the perilous duty of defending liberty of opinion and speech at the last crisis ; but, as such a service seemed manifestly appointed to them, the women were ready.

"On the 21st October, they met, pursuant to advertisement, at the office of their association, No. 46, Washington Street. Twenty-five reached their room, by going three-quarters of an hour before the appointed time. Five more made their way up with difficulty through the crowd. A hundred more were turned back by the mob.

"They knew that a hand-bill had been circulated on the Exchange, and posted on the City Hall, and throughout the city, the day before, which declared that Thompson, the abolitionist, was to address them ; and invited the citizens, under promise of pecuniary reward, to 'snake Thompson out, and bring him to the tarkettle before dark.' The ladies had been warned that they would be killed 'as sure as fate,' if they showed themselves on their own premises that day. They therefore informed the mayor that they expected to be attacked. The reply of the city marshal was, 'You give us a great deal of trouble.'

"The committee-room was surrounded, and gazed into by a howling, shrieking mob of gentleman, while the twenty five ladies sat perfectly still, awaiting the striking of the clock. When it struck, they opened their meeting They were questioned as to whether Thompson was there in disguise ; to which they made no reply.

"They began, as usual, with prayer ; the mob shouting, 'Hurra! here comes Judge Lynch!' Before they had done, the partition gave way, and the gentlemen hurled missiles at the lady who who presiding. The secretary having risen, and begun to read her report, rendered inaudible by the uproar, the mayor entered, and insisted upon their going home, to save their lives. The purpose of their meeting was answered ; they had asserted their principle ; and they now passed out, two and two, amidst the execration of some thousands of gentlemen ;—persons who had silver shrines to protect. The ladies, to the number of fifty, walked to the house of one of their members, and were presently struck to the heart by the news tha Garrison was in the hands of the mob. Garrison is the chief apostle of abolition in the United States. He had escorted his wife to the meeting ; and, after offering to address the ladies, and being refused, out of regard to his safety, had left the room, and, as they supposed, the premises. He was, however, in the house when the ladies left it. He was hunted for by the mob : dragged from behind some planks where he had taken refuge and conveyed into the street. Here his hat was trampled underfoot and brick-bats were aimed at his bare head ; rope was tied round him, and thus he was dragged through the streets. His young wife saw all this. Her exclamation was, 'I think my husband will be true to his principles. I am sure my husband will not deny his principles.' Her confidence was just. Garrison never never denies his principles.

"He was saved by a stout truckman. who, with his bludgeon, made his way into the crowd, as if to attack the victim. He protected the bare head, and pushed on towards a station house, whence the mayor's officers issued, and pulled in Garrison, who was afterwards put into a coach. The mob tried to upset the coach, and throw down the horses ; but the driver laid about him with his whip, and the constables with their staves, and Garrison was safely lodged in jail : for protection ; for he had committed no offence.

"Before the mayor ascended the stairs to dismiss the ladies, he had done a very remarkable deed ;—he hap given permission to two gentleman to pull down and destroy the anti-slavery sign, bearing the inscription' 'Anti-Slavery Office,'—which had hung for two years, as signs do hang before public offices in Boston. The plea of tha mayor is, that he hoped the rage of the mob would thus be appeased : that is, he gave them leave to break the laws in one way, lest they should in another. The citizens followed up this deed of the mayor with one no less remarkable. They elected these two rioters members of the State legislature, by a lar majority, within ten days.

"I passed through the mob some time after it had begun to assemble. I asked my fellow-passengers in the stage what it meant. They supposed it was a busy foreign-post day and at this occasioned an assemblage of gentlemen about tth post-office. They pointed out to me that there were mhee but gentleman. We were passing through from Salenon fifteen miles north of Boston, to Providence, Rhode Isl nd ; and were therefore uninformed of the events and expecaations of the day. On the morrow a visitor, who arrived at Providence from Boston, told us the story ; and I had thenceforth an excellent opportunity of hearing all the remarks that could be made by persons of all ways of thinking and feeling on this affair.— *Miss Martineau's Society in America*

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## MISCELLANEA.

Yesterday, the Queen reviewed the eight troops of Life Guards, commanded by the Hon. Col. Cavendish, eight companies of the second battalion of the Grenadier Guards, under Col. Joddrel, and two troops of the Lancers, in the Lower Park. Her Majesty was dressed in a habit of the Windsor uniform, and wore a star and the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, and a military cap. The Queen was mounted on a beautiful grey charger, and arrived on the ground under a guard of honour composed of the Lancers, accompanied by Prince Lichtenstein, who wore the uniform of an Austrian General ; the Duchess of Kent ; Lord Hill, in the uniform of a General Officer ; Marquis Conyngham and Lord Torrington ; Master Cavendish, as Page. This handsome youth wore a military uniform, and rode a black pony richly caparisoned. The field-officers of the regiments had the honour of dining with her Majesty. —*Windsor Express, Sept.* 29.

It is with regret we announce the death of Arthur, Lord Templemore, on 26th inst., at his seat, Combe Bank, Kent, after [illegible] days. His Lordship was born Jand[illegible] in 1820 Lady Augusta Paget, [illegible] eight children, to deplore his [illegible] *Sept.* 29.

[illegible] ociation in London, having address[illegible] the Queen, (for which we have not room [illegible] desirous of presenting it, but, on application [illegible] John Russell, were informed that a deputation [illegible] only be admitted to her Majesty at a levee, and that they must appear like, the rest of the company, in Court dress. The Association in consequence wrote to his Lordship through their secretary, censuring the continuance of this absurd custom, and requesting him to lay the address before the Queen, which the Noble Lord has accordingly done.—*Herald, Sept.* 29.

AN ALARM DISSIPATED.—If report speak truly of her Majesty's purposes, Sir F. Burdett may sleep in peace, dreaming of Melton Mowbray, and hunting like Nimrod with his youth renewed by the elixir of life. It is said that the Royal stud will be bought in. The whole affair will end in much ado about nothing. And, as her Majesty has scarcely ascended to the throne with private pocket money sufficient for the purchase of a Royal stud of horses, in some form or other the people will be the paymasters. it rather detracts from the value of the bargain, that some how or other, the people have been paymasters before for these very same horses ; and may, by a possibility deeply to be deprecated, have the opportunity of paying for them over again. For why may not her present Majesty, as well as his late Majesty, take a fancy to leave the Royal stud as a legacy to some poor relative? The upshot of the whole transaction seems likely to be the transfer of certain public monies into the pockets of the Fitzclarence family. Making a legacy of the horses seems to have been the only use the old King had for the stud. And that is a very questionable one. The private property of royalty is a strange doctrine in this country. Neither King nor pauper has any business with private properly. The State finds both; and if it pays overmuch, has the first claim to the savings. If these horses were inherited, they were inherited in virtue of the Royal office. If given, they were presented to the possessor of the Royal office. If purchased, they were paid for with public money, levied to support the Royal office. The legacy, bought in with fresh money granted to the successor in the Royal office, seems to be simply an order, which the public honours, to pay so much out of the state purse to the Fitzclarence legatees. Let us be thankful that Windsor Castle was not left to anybody as a legacy. To have bought that in would have cost a wilderness of racers. Nobody grudges the Queen God bless her! as many Arabians as she likes to ride or run ; or the Arabian Phœnix itself, if her aides-de-camp could catch it. But the precise character of the legacy becomes a public question, and the people have a voice as well as Sir F. Burdett and Lord Melbourne ; or even her Majesty's own right royal self.—*True Sun, Sept.* 29

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones has taken the ribbands, as the regular driver of the *Taglioni* coach, to and from Windsor.—*Herald Sept.* 29.

ATTACK UPON THE CARRIAGE OF MADAME GRISI.—We regret to learn that an attack was made upon the carage of Madame Grisi, just as she was leaving Birmingham on Friday afternoon. Immediately after the close of the morning performance, her carriage drew up to the door of her lodgings, and such was the curiosity of the crowd, that the vehicle was speedily surrounded by a dense mob. The valet, finding that the carriage was obstructed by the density of the crowd, and being a foreigner, unacquainted with the habits of an English mob, it is supposed, fearing for the safety of his mistress, commenced beating the people with a stick, and, it is even said, presented a pistol. Upon this, the crowd immediately commenced a furious attack by stoning the carriage, and, had it not been for the vigorous assistance of the police, and the rapid speed at which the postilions proceeded down New street; the most lamentable consequences would in all probability have resulted from the fury of the populace. Madame Grisi proceeded direct from Birmingham to Paris —*Birmingham Advertiser, September* 29.

Mr. M'Gregor and Mr. Frederick Lack, of the Board of Trade, left town on Wednesday last for Vienna, in order, it is understood, to arrange a commercial treaty between this country and Austria.—*Courier, Sept.* 29.

According to a letter from Vienna, 21st ult., the British Ambassador, Sir Frederic Lamb, had returned from from Carlsbad. Prince de Schonburg has been sent to Hanover to congratulate the King on his accession. The public of Vienna are said to be still much occupied with the question of the Hanoverian Constitution, but no one doubts of its being settled to the satisfaction of all parties.—*Sept.* 29.

We learn from Berlin, 27th ultimo, that Prince William is to have the command of the Body Guards, vacant by the death of Duke Charles of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and Baron Mufling is to be President of the Council of State. On the 25th and 26th there were 37 cases and 67 deaths from cholera in that capital.—*Sept.* 29.

A letter from Frankfort states that, while the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg was reviewing some troops at Homburg es Monts, on the 27th ult., Major Hertmann, of the Hussars, advanced inadvertently too near to two pieces of cannon concealed by some brushwood, at the moment one of them was discharged, and had one of his arms carried off by the wadding. The Landgrave was so near to the Major, that, had he been but one step more in advance, he would inevitably have been wounded.— *Sept.* 29.

*(From the Standard, Aug.* 1.)

Sir Wm. Beecher and lady, once the celebrated tragic actress, Miss O'Neill, were of the dinner party at the Marquis of Lansdowne's the other day.

The gardens of Buckingham Palace are undergoing great improvements and alterations by direction of her Majesty. Upwards of 200 workmen are employed in diversifying and planting the grounds from the rear of the Palace to the triumphal arch entrance, at the top of Grosvenor place.

Yesterday afternoon a dreadful accident occurred to Captain Sir William Symonds, Surveyor General of the Navy. As he was proceeding along Oxford-street in his cabriolet, attended by his groom, his horse, a very high-spirited animal, ran with great violence against a lamp-post in Bruton-street. Sir Wm. was thrown out of the vehicle, but most fortunately escaped any further injury than a simple fracture of the thigh and a severe bruise of the arm. Mr. Mayo set the limb before Sir Wm. was moved home. We are happy to say that Sir Wm. this morning is going on most favourably, and has not suffered in any degree from the violent concussion he received beyond the injuries above described. The servant, excepting a slight bruise on the face escaped unhurt.

"SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The mansion of the great magician, Abbotsford, is a constant object of curiosity and interest to all tourists, who visit that part of Scotland. We perceive, however, that the admiration of some of these pilgrims to the shrine of departed genius carries them somewhat beyond the bounds of moderatation, for the *Kelso Mail* of Thursday contains the following singular advertisement :—"The gentleman who carried off an old and curious iron candlestick, belonging to the collection in the Hall at Abbotsford, is hereby informed that it is only a model of that said to have been used by Robert the Bruce. He is at liberty to retain it, as there is another in the collection ; and he may exhibit it as a memento of his visit to Abbotsford and ungentlemanlike conduct."—(Scotsman.)

— The preparations for the approaching Lord Mayor's day have already commenced, upon a scale which shows that the approaching banquet will be worthy of the city by which it is given, and of her in whose honour it will be celebrated. The shields of the different City companies have been renovated and re-gilt. Several new carved heads have been put up, and many impovements have been made in the hall. The dais at the east end of the hall will be taken away, and there her Majesty's throne will be erected. A great number of workmen are employed, but it will require the greatest exertions to have it completed in time. New chandeliers are in progress for the occasion. The committee are doing all in their power to make the magnificent display as public as is consistent with the circumstances of the case, in order that the fullest scope may be given to the demonstration of those loyal and affectionate feelings which fill the hearts of her Majesty's subjects. At the sitting of the committee on Monday patterns of carpets were laid before them, and a selection of the richest was made to be used at the banquet.—*Court Journal, Sept.* 30.

— The late much-lamented General Phipps, uncle to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, whose sudden demise is announced to have taken place at Venice, was a favourite in fashionable circles, from the amenity of manners and his musical and other acquirements. General was Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance under the administration of the Duke of Wellington, and was also Colonel-Commandant of the 60th, or King's own rifle regiment, which becomes vacant by his demise. He was brother of the late Earl Mulgrave, and left England about two months since, accompanied by his nephew, the Hon. Edward Phipps, on a Continental tour. —*Ibid.*

The journal of Agram, in Austria, announces that the city was visited, on the 22d ult. with a violent shock of an earthquake, coming from north to south, and preceeded by a subterrnnean noise like the distant rolling of thunder. Not a single house escaped without being damaged. Several walls were split, and roofs uncovered. The thermometer in the shade was at 15 degrees of Reaumur or 65¾ Fahrenheit ; the barometer was at 28 inches.— *Gal. Messr. Oct.* 7.

M. Van Eschen, who is employed in the office of the bridges and roads at Brussels, has invented a balloon of very simple construction, which when the atmsolphere is not violently agitated, he is enabled, it is asserted, to move with great velocity in any direction. If there is a strong wind, the progress is retarted, but still he is able to stem the current of air, and, at least, prevent the balloon from being driven with it.— *Ibid.*

Mlle. Taglioni's first appearance at St. Petersburgh, whic h took place on the 15th ult., was attended by crowds of the nobility from all the neighbouring cities, some parties having come all the distance from Moscow to be present. The admission was raised to four times the ordinary prices and the theatre was filled to suffocation. The performance was the *Sylphide.—Galignanis Messngers. Oct* 7.

LONDON CONVEYANCES.—Within the limits of the London threepenny post there are 850 short stages and omnibuses plying. These make on an average about eight journeys a-day, which, with a complement of ten passengers to each, at a fare of 9d., produces £2,550 per day, or £3 for each vehicle. On the road from Paddington to the Bank there are very nearly 60 omnibuses, taking about £250 daily in six peuces. Between the Angel at Islington and the Elephant and Castle there are 17 omnibuses plying ; to Blackheath from Charing-cross 14 vehicles, principally omnibuses ; from Piccadilly to Blackwall, 41 ; from Chelsea to Leadenhall-street, 27 ; from the Bank to the Edgeware-road, through Holborn, 53 ; to Hampstead, 19 ; and to Hackney, Homerton, Clapton, Edmonton, and Kingsland, upwards of 120. The number of hackney coaches and cabs in the metropolis was, in 1826, exactly 1,150, producing to Government a revenue of £29,392. In 1828 they were 1,200, and in 1830, 1,265, producing a yearly duty of £32,000. The number at present is 1,797. The number of complaints made in two years at the different police offices of the metropolis —was against the drivers of hackeney oaches and cabs, 2,048 ; against the drivers or cads of omnibuses and short stages, 1,488 : total, 3,536. In about two thirds of the entire cases the offending parties were convicted and fined in sums varying from £1 to £3, sometimes rising as high as 5, in very aggravated cases.—*Herald, Oct.*, 4.

The three years' service of the following ships of war having expired, they are expected to be shortly relieved : —*Algerine*, 10. E. Indies ; *Charybdis*, 3, C. of Africa ; *Childers*, 16, Mediterranean ; *Columbine*, 16, C. of Africa ; *Gannet*, 16, W. Indies ; *Hastings*, 74, Lisbon ; *Medea*, steamer, Mediterranean ; *Orestes*, 18, Mediterranean ; *Racer*, 16, W. Inuies ; *Rolla*, 10, C. of Africa ; *Tribune*, 24. Mediterranean ; *Wolf*, 18, E. Indies ; *Rainbow*, 28, W. Indies ; *Rose*, 18, E. Indies ; *Zebra*, 16, E. Indies.

THE LATE WRECKS.—A considerable degree of interest is kept up at Gravesend by the different processes pursued in raising the two vessels, the *Apollo* steamer and the *Jane*, of Sunderland, wrecked off Tilbury Fort last winter, The first is to be raised by the means of large India-rubber air-bags, which, after being sunk and attached to the vessel, will be inflated with atmospheric air, and which, it is expected, will float the vessel. The *Jane*, which is a collier of the largest class, and had on board when sunk about 400 tons of coals, is to be floated by means of large tanks, which are sent down full of water, and after being secured to the wreck, the water is to be drawn out ; the buoyancy of which is to float the brig. A great number of boats are off both wrecks with parties nearly all day, to witness the novelty of the descent of the men without the use of the diving-bell. The watermen will reap a rich harvest by the curiosity that the weighing excites. There is much difference of opinion as to which is the best plan. The majority seem to be in favour of the tanks.—*Maidstone Journal.*

GRAND INSPECTION OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS.—The 2d Battalion of the Grenadier Regiment, of Guard was inspected yesterday morning in Hyde Park, by General Lord Hill, the Commander-in Chief. The battalion, under the command of Colonel D'Oyley, arrived in the park at half past nine o'clock, and took up its ground in open column right in front, wheeled into line, and took open order. General Lord Hill, attended by his staff, and accompanied by several general officers, arrived in the park, and took his station in front of the centre of the line, when the battalion presented arms. The Commander-in-Chief, escorted by a grand military *cortege*, rode to the right of the lines, passed down in front and up the rear, and took up his original station. The battalion then took close order, wheeled back into open column, and marched past the reviewing general in slow and quick time, and subsequently marched to the original ground, and proceeded to perform several evolutions and manœuvres with great celerity and precision. The battalion then fired by platoons, by grand divisions, by wings, and concluded by firing a volley. The troops then charged in line, halted, took open order, and gave the general salute. The Commander-in-Chief then rode forward, and expressed in unqualified terms his approbation of the steadiness and discipline of the battalion.

RUSSIA.—Upon the arrival at Cronstadt of the American frigate *Indepedence*, two or three weeks, since, the vessel was visited by the Emperor Nicholas, who came down in a boat with his Ministers, himself being habited as a private individual. On coming alongside the *Independance* he leaped on board, and joined the ship's company with whom he entered familiarly into conversation After examining every part of the interior of the frigate, fire-arms, &c., his Majesty returned to the deck, and from thence glided into his boat again, of which he resumed the office of steersma. The party returned to the steamer lying in the distance, by which they had it appears, come from the capital. A hint was at this moment given to the Commander of the *Independence* of the quality of the stranger that had just left him, and no time was lost in giving the customary greeting. A royal salute was immediately fired. The Emperor inquired why it was that he heard more than twenty-one guns ?— The Admiral of the Fleet informed him that "the Yankees had discovered the imposition."—"If that be the case," said Nicholas, "hoist my flag, and let us return them a general answer," which was done accordingly, and, in another instant, the port of Cronstadt was in a blaze.

The Duke of Roxburgh and Sir Charles Dalbiac were fined five pounds each for fishing with rods last week in the Highlands of Scotland, although the river was his Grace's property. But so strict were the owners above and below, that the case was taken up as an example.

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